

THE
DEFLECTION
DETECTED;
OR,
FAULTS

Laid on the
RIGHT SIDE.

*In Answer to a certain Anonymous
PAMPHLET called the
DEFLECTION Consider'd, &c.*

Vidvix Causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni. Lucan.

The Second Edition.

L O N D O N;

Printed by J. Peters near Westminster.
1718. (Price Six Pence.)

DEFLECTION

DETERMINED

FAULTS



NEW CLASSIFICATION OF THE FAULTS

The Second Edition

LONDON

Printed by ~~W. Wood~~ (Printed by W. Wood) 1718

*The Defection Detected, or
Faults laid on the Right
Side, &c.*

Whatsoever pretences some Men
may make to *Patriotism*, and
the *Love of their Country*;
whatsoever Disguises they
put on to bewilder and deceive the
Sight of unheedy Spectators; In a Word,
whatsoever Appearances of *Angels of
Light* those *Ministers of Darknes* and
obscure Practices may assume to them-
selves; 'tis most incontestably true, that
those who look beyond the Surface of
Affairs, and have at Heart due enquiries
into Things and Occurrences, will di-
stinguish between fallacious Argumen-
tations, and Facts that are supported by
right Reasoning. This is the Business
of my present Undertaking, how un-
equal soever I may seem to it; in enga-
ging

ging with an Antagonist that has Power and Authority on his Side, and lies in-trench'd under the Ramparts of August Majesty and Parliamentary Bulwarks ; and this with all Deference to the Regal Diadem, and those Illustrious Personages that stand by the Defence of its just Prerogatives, I intend to pursue with that Closeness and Succinctness, whereby it is necessary to recover injudicious Minds from the fatal Prepossessions.

To accuse Gentlemen, who are irreproachable for Loyalty, and Conduct, of want of both ; to arraign them for Ingratitude and Treachery ; to insult them with odious Misrepresentations ; are Actions so flagrant, and offensive to good Manners, that (let the Quality of the Person so doing, or so encouraging to be done, be never so great, or conspicuous,) the Injustice of so criminal a Demeanour calls loudly for the Animadversion of such as have any Regard for unsullied Reputations, and unblameable Character.

When *Craſtus* his Son, that was Tongue-ty'd and Dumb before, saw the uplifted Scymiter ready to make a Sa-
crifice

crifice of his Father, he burst through all the Ligaments and Impediments of uttering the Sentiments of his Soul, and spoke with an Ardor suitable to the Importance of the Occasion. Nor can I, when two of the Fathers of my Country, of High and Patrician Dignity, nay more of Consular Authority, have their Integrity called in Question, their good Names traduced, and their Steadfast Adherence to the Principles of Duty to their Sovereign and Affection to their Fellow Subjects, injuriously treated, be silent and unconcern'd: Especially when the Writer whom I am entering the Lists with, the Author of *The Defection consider'd*, has gone into such unaccountable Lengths of Scandal and Detraction.

A Man of any *Consideration* in the World, before he enter'd upon such a Dirty Work as that of being Scavenger to a Party in distributing about their Collection of Filth, would, when he was got into the Fit of *Considering*, have turn'd his Thoughts back upon the Transactions of past Years, and have observ'd from the Figures the Lord *Townshend* and Mr. *Walpole* made in
 them,

them, how much the *Whigs*, owe to their Activity and Zeal, their Courage, and their Constancy: He would have given some Allowances to the First, for imagining that there was some Merit on his Side for concluding the *Barrien Treaty*, without which the *Protestant Succession* in the Present Illustrious House had been precarious; and have pay'd a just Deference to the Services of the last, in his last undisquieted Endeavour to promote the Publick Good, to advance the Honour of the British Nation, and to make it appear so considerable abroad, as to have its due Weighr, and in Reality, hold the Balance of *Europe*. In a Word, he would have had an Eye to both of their Past Sufferings, and in the Quality of a *Whig-Writer*, not have left unremark'd, on what Account the One was vorred by those in a Contrary Interest, an *Enemy to his Country*, and the other sent to the *Tower*: I say, he would have much rather have brought in the Government indebted to them on that Score, than have made them Debtors to the Government.

It

It is not here to be deny'd, but both these Great Men have been amply rewarded, with the highest Posts in the Kingdom, the Confidence of a most indulgent Master, and the Favours of their Prince; yet at the same Time it is altogether as uncontrovertible, that because they stood possess'd of Dignities and Exalted Stations, and had the Countenance of their Sovereign, they were under an Obligation of acting in Compliance with all Measures to be propos'd to them. Far be it from me, any ways to insinuate what is not fitting for one in my Sphere to think of; but I hope, it may without Offence be said, that according to Customs in Practice with *Englishmen*, it lies as much in the Breast of a Servant to quit an Employment under the best of Masters, as it does in that of the Master to discharge, and turn off the Servant; Since to go on and pursue the Drudgery and Fatigue of Business without any Reluctance, even when the former had got a sufficient Competency for his Maintenance without it, might savour of too Covetous a Temper, and make him justly liable

liable to Censures; and it might carry the Appearance of Hardship in the latter to demand the Continuance of such a Man's Labours, that has like the Spider almost spun out his very Bowels in his Service, beyond his Abilities and Strength.

I speak this in Remembrance of Mr. W-----le's late Escape from the Jaws of Death, by his Recovery from an Illness which at that Time of Day struck those who were most violent for the Court Interest, into the most dreadful Consternation, and, which I defy all that have any Knowledge of that Gentleman's indefatigable Application to the Duties of his Office, not to acknowledge to be the Effect of a Constitution, impair'd and weaken'd by his continued and uninterupted Studies to bring the Administration of Affairs into a right Method at home, and to settle our Negotiations abroad upon a sure and certain Foundation. The Punctual Discharge of the Debts, (as far as in him lay) due upon the Civil Lists, the Appropriation of the respective Funds to their several Uses, the Calculation of
what

what was owing by the Nation from Parliamentary Security, the Method of Paying off those Incumbrances with little or no Burthen to the Subjects, the lowering the Interest of Money borrow'd by the Crown to the General Satisfaction of the Lenders, the Tripple Alliance with *France* and *Holland*, the Concessions obtain'd from *Spain*, for the Benefit of our South Sea Trade, are such amazing Instances of his Wisdom and Penetration, as must of Course recommend him to the Admiration of the present Age, and the Imitation of that which is to come.

But the Subject Matter of what I am engaged in, from the Pamphlet now under Consideration, calls upon me to make good my Assertions in my Title, and to let that Author know, that I am to seek for what he can mean by saying, *he will not detract from the former Merit of the last Ministry abovenam'd*, when the Purport of his whole Design, is to expose them for having none; and that I am at a loss for the true Intent of his Branching out his Discourse into Three Divisions, after he has made prophane

and Sacred Writ, to sally together in the Frontispiece, unless it be to put his Masters in Mind that he is a Clergyman, and having already obtained a Deanery for his *Conduct of the War*, would put them in Mind of a *Conge d' Elier* for his Endeavours to break the Peace under the Specious Pretence of healing Divisions, and quieting civil Broils and Dissentions.

To display the Historian, and Harangue us with the Consequences of Intestine Divisions from *Josephus* his Account of the Downfall of *Jerusalem*: To bring Testimonials from the *Eastern World*, that *Constantinople*, fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, by the same fatal Oversight, and to tell us that the same Causes have had the same Unhappy Effects in the *Western*: To inform us that we may take it for granted from *Bishop Burnet's Ecclesiastical History of the Reformation*, that the Quarrel between the Two Brothers, the Protector and Admiral, brought them both to the Block in King *Edward the Sixth's* Reign; and that *Queen Mary was the Popish Daughter of Henry the Eighth*: (though

(11)
(though it will be difficult for him to prove her, with all his Ecclesiastical Historian's Assistance *born in Incest*.) are Things and Passages he might have spared himself the Trouble of, and which are, it is to be suppos'd, only brought in and introduced, to work upon the Passions of Men liable to Impressions of that Nature, and draw the Reader into a good Opinion of his Bargain, that is etch'd out by such Means into Seven half Sheets.

I shall therefore wave any further Remarks, upon these, and with all necessary Brevity, Account with him in more material Points. The First of which, after his laying it down for an irrefragable Maxim, that *the Number of Honest Men, will never be larger*, (which hits a certain prevailing Parry, whose Numbers make them uppermost a Box in the Ear with a vengeance) is his Concern for the Contentment of *Foreigners and Strangers*, which he tacitly implies to be nearer at Heart to him, that the Repose of his own Countrymen; *They'll look on the Divisions with Amazement*, says he. Even

so be it, let them look their Eyes out. One would think, here was at least a Civil War set on Foot, and Hostilities enter'd into, between Fellow Subjects and Brethren, when the whole Contention here is nothing else, on the one Side, but a warm Concern for the Good of the Publick, which none but *Foreigners*, and *Strangers* can be amaz'd at, and amounts to no more on the other, than that all Persons cannot think and act alike. He might, with full as good Reason have said, the *Dutch* will look with *Amazement* upon our unaccountable Security from the Storms and Inundations which they have suffer'd by, and out of Pity to *Aliens* and *Strangers*, shew some Tokens of displeasure, that the same Deluges of the devouring Sea, that had made waste of other Countries, had not done the same by ours.

We are to please *Foreigners*.-----
 What *Foreigners* does he mean? 'Tis to be hoped that we shall please our Selves, by a happy Union; by a just Observation of the Laws already enacted, and by promulging such others as shall be
 an

an everlasting Fence to the Liberties of Old *England*, and the Preservation of those Rights that have been convey'd down to us, inviolate and undiminish'd by our Ancestors, who procured us the Enjoyment of them. I would not, in this Place be misconstrued, or judg'd to have the least Retrospect to any Persons of Foreign Extraction now amongst us, who have the same Sovereign with us, and who are under Fealty to the same Head and Governour. These are our Fellow Subjects in one Respect, and want nothing but the *Names of Natives* to be our *Friends and Brethren*; and these by reciprocal Ties we are under the strictest Obligation to maintain and cultivate mutual Amity with; So that neither the Writer of the *Defection consider'd*, nor my self could have *these* in our Thoughts, at the mention of the Persons before introduced, under the Name of Strangers, though it has been said that some Gentlemen of considerable *Note*, that have lately laid down, have not been so very circumspect upon that Topick, but have treated

red them with more Freedom, than I
shall take upon me to make use of.

Had the Lrd Tnd, or Mr.
W^{le} advis'd Royal Visitations,
had they been for giving up the Rights
of Presentation to Ecclesiastical Benefices,
had they offer'd to give a helping Hand
to a Comprehension in Religion, or made
it their Endeavour to introduce all Sects
and Perswasions to live at Discretion
within the Inclosures, and feed upon
the Pastures of the Established Church,
well indeed might it have been an Oc-
casion of Wonder and Surprize. But,
for Persons of Honour to make a Sur-
render of Offices that cannot be kept
without acting counter to their own
Principles, and Inclinations; for these
I say to make their Interest give Place
to their Judgment, and to postpone all
selfish and private Views to the Publick,
it is so far from a Matter of Amazement,
that it is justly one of Expectation, and
the Result of a Solid and well grounded
Sense of Duty and Allegiance, rather
than of Pet, Whim, Humour, and Pas-
sion.

A Skillful Phylician in Extraordinary Cases may give into the Use of Extraordinary Remedies, and when the Cure seems desperate, have recourse to *Amputations, Causticks, &c.* In like manner may Ministers of State act in Times of Necessity and apparent Danger, when the Pulse of the Dissaffected beat high, and one of the Seats of Learning was not free from the Contagion, when Conspiracies were set on Foot to Embroil the Government, and there were no other Hopes of Tranquility but from going out of the beaten Road of Authority and Power; then it was, and not till then, that our Patriots at Helm, (amongst whom the Counsels of the Noble Peer, and Gentleman just mentioned were not of the least Weight) thought fit to preserve the Peace by due Care and Circumspections, in Quartering Soldiers upon the University of Oxford. But no sooner were the Tumults quash'd, and the Insurrections in Scotland, and the North of England suppress'd, no sooner had all Appearances of further Cominations ceas'd, and that illustrious Seminary of Arts and Sciences had a

due

due Sense of their Submission to their Superiors, by an inoffensive and unblameable behaviour, but these two Ministers thought it high Time that this Fountain of Knowledge should be suffer'd to run clear and undisturbed, and most effectually made use of their Interest with their gracious Master, to cause the removal of the unwellcome Guest, that troubled and discolour'd its ChrySTALLINE Streams.

Nor, are we, as *Natives*, less indebted to them for their Love of their Country, than for their incouragement of Learning, if we consider the sudden departure and Discharge of our faithful Allies the *Dutch*. As the unhappy Situation of our Affairs during the late Rebellion, made their coming over hither indispensable, so it was likewise necessary when the Business they came upon was done and compleated, that they should return to their own Country. To whom their sudden and expeditious Arrival, and their quick Dismission is of most Right to be attributed, I leave to the Judgment of the impartial, since, if he that managed the Dispatches of State, was

was not a Principal in the one, and he that was at the Head of the Treasury had not a very great Hand in the other, it will be a Work of some Difficulty to let us know who had

Yet these and other Services are to be overlook'd. When they were in Place, how were they not caress'd and adored! Now they are out of Employment, how not derided and vilified! As, if Reason, Eloquence and Merit, were annexed to an Office, and those Excellencies of Precaution and Management that made them the Objects of the *Whigs* Admiration and Esteem before, had no longer Duration than their abode in Courts; As if to be dissatisfied with some Men's Proceedings, was to Act in Disobligation of all the whole Party, and to refuse an implicit Assent to some of their Fellow Servants Schemes, was to Act in Contempt of their Master's.

Such false Reasoning as this may in all Probability, have an Influence upon Men, that swallow Party Writings greedily, and take every Thing for granted, that's spoken on their own

side; but Men divested of Prejudice, of calm and sedate Apprehensions will soon make a Discovery of the Fallacy, and rightly distinguish between Passion and Deliberation, Disgust and Prudence. Were I to ask the Opinion of the latter concerning Mr. *W-----le's* Conduct in his late Resignation of his Commission, whether it was out of *Pet* or *Policy*, I am well nigh perswaded he would fix the Cause upon the latter, and conclude with *Matchiavel*, that for a Minister of State to keep the Steerage at Helm, while "his Friends and Relations are in Disgrace, is to run the "Risque of the same Fate himself.

Therefore the Libeller must give me leave to refer him to the Practices of States men in former Reigns, wherein, almost every one, he will meet with frequent Precedents of this Nature; and find that the greatest Favourites have ever behaved in the same manner as Mr. *W-----le*, howsoever attach'd in their Devoirs to their Sovereign, or Zeal for the Service of the Publick; To lead him no farther back than the late Queen's time, he may there see, by the
the

the Demeanour of the *Whig* Courtiers at the displacing of the Duke of M---ough and the Treasurer, the Earl of *Godolphin*, that several Lords whose Services were equally as necessary to Queen *Anne*, as Mr. *W---le's* to his present Majesty, sought their Quietus at a Juncture, when she was under the utmost Embarrassment, as to the Affairs of Her Allies, and the Peace then in Agitation. It was thought no Crime in them to go over to the Country Party, who were averse to the Measures set on Foot by the Court; and can it with Justice be imputed to this Gentleman and his Honourable Associates as a Fault, that he treads in the steps, they themselves have mark'd out for him? This very Cavil is enough to make appear that this mighty Pretender to *Secret's* know's not so much of what has been, or is upon the Carpet, as he would assume to himself the Reputation of; and makes it to be much suspected, whether any great Man be at the Bottom of his Correspondence or Intelligence: Because it is highly absurd to instance in Particulars, which, there

is not one of all the Nobility, but must assuredly know, and plead in Justification the Procedure that is here censur'd.

Nor is the Person that takes upon him the Espousal of a Quarrel, which has no need of such a Defender, less unhappy in his *Definitions*, than the other Branches of his positive and wise Declamations, as evidently appears from his Characters of the two contending Parties. “ The *Whig Party*, says he, by
 “ their Principles are for a limited Mo-
 “ narchy, for, the House of *Hanover*,
 “ the *Church*, and *Regal Supremacy*, all
 “ by Law, established; for tolerating the
 “ *Protestant Dissenters* at home, and
 “ freeing them from those Hardships,
 “ they were lately put under for their
 “ Zeal to the *Protestant Religion*, and
 “ the *Protestant Succession*; and for
 “ treating those abroad as becomes the
 “ Head of the Common Protestant In-
 “ terest. For encouraging *Trade*, *Ma-
 “ nufactures*, *Industry*, and every thing
 “ that tends to the publick Good?

“ The other Party (*viz.*) that of the
 “ *Tories*, being by their Principles for
 “ *absolute Power* in the *Popish Line*, are
 “ of

“ of course, Enemies to *Liberty, Property,*
 “ and the *Protestant Religion*; are for
 “ a strict Union with the most bigot-
 “ ted *Papists*; for setting up a Papal
 “ Independency in their own Clergy; for
 “ confounding the Reformed abroad,
 “ as well as at home, and for discour-
 “ aging by their persecuting, and o-
 “ ther pernicious Maxims, all *Trade,*
 “ *Manufacture, Industry,* and every
 “ Thing that’s for the Publick Good?

Now, in Respect to the first Defi-
 nition (that of a Whig) is it possible
 for any one to be for the *Church*, who
 has the least Eye towards breaking in
 upon the Act of Uniformity; which he
 must have, that has any Thoughts of
 bringing about a *Comprehension*? Or how
 can they be for asserting the *Regal Su-*
premacy, whose Principles teach them
 to bind their *Kings in Chains, and their*
Nobles in Fetters of Iron? As for my
 Antagonist’s joining *Religion* and *Trade*
 together; it evidently shews he’s of
 that Sect, that makes a *Trade of Re-*
ligion; and while he screens himself
 under the Protection of the sacred Name
 of the *Church*: (What *Church* he is no
 way

way particular in) he gives us tacitly to understand, that he's a downright *Leveller*, and by repealing the *Schism Act*, which is the only Security, next to God and the King, of the *Establish'd Faith*, would put Protestants of all Degrees and Opinions, upon the same Bottom. And much good may it do him, say I, to boast himself one of a Party; who, by these means, would defeat the Hopes we have, of a long Race of Kings from the *Protestant Succession*, rather than encourage them; Since such a Motley Medley of *Religion*, equal to each other in Power and Authority, would set aside all Successions whatsoever, except those of Anarchy and Confusion, which would be unlimited as well as perpetual. As for my Part, howsoever the Character is made black and odious by scandalous Misrepresentations; may, I ever fall under the Censure of joining with the Tories, who instead of being for *absolute Power* in the *Popish Line*, are not for such a Power in any; and tho' they do not engross all the Merit of the *Revolution*, that preserved our *Liberty, Property*, and the
Pro-

Protestant Religion, have a *Right* to value themselves upon their being the Projectors of the Settlement of the Succession of the Crown in the House of *Hanover* ; and of strengthening and securing that Settlement, by proposing and drawing up most or all of the subsequent Acts of Parliament, that were made in Confirmation of it. So that if the Lord *T—nd*, and Mr. *W—* are gone over to the last of these Parties, they are far from uniting themselves, with those that are in a strict *Alliance with the most bigotted Papists*, for setting up a Papal Independency, for confounding the Reformed, abroad and at home, and for discouraging *Trade, Manufacture, Industry, &c.* Because it is as clear as the Sun at Noon Day : They hold their *Bishops* to be subordinate to the King, who is justly stiled the *Defender of the Faith*, and has the Nomination to all the vacant Sees : Neither are they so senseless, how malicious soever they are represented to be, as to be for the *Confusion* of the Reformed in general ; since such an Extensive, ill-natur'd Design would en-
damage

damage themselves as well as others, and put them into the Condition of the envious Wretch in the Fable, who was for putting out of his own Eyes, that his Enemy might lose his. The last Charge upon the *Tories* in the foregoing Character, is as irrational and undeserved, as the rest, as will appear from the greatest and most profitable *Branch* of our Trade, that of our Commerce in the *South Seas*, which owes its Rise and Establishment of the *Party* thus stigmatiz'd and abus'd, and had not now been in being; but for a certain Lord that will never have some Peoples Pardon, for an Invention so useful to Traffick, and the Support of Publick Credit.

But all the *Tories*, even *Hanover Tories* amongst the rest, are to be set forth with Marks of Infamy and Shame, that these worthy Patriots and their Followers, who have done them the Honour of thinking them not in the wrong, by voting with them, may be blacken'd and traduc'd amongst the Number. They are charged with *Lying*, *Perjury*, *Embroiding* the Nation in
a Civil

a Civil War, contrary to the express Sentiments of the King and Parliament themselves, who laid the whole blame of the late Rebellion on the *Papists*; and some few mislead Malcontents from the Dregs of the Populace, that this Noble Peer and his Brother in Law, might come in for their Share of those odious Imputations; even while, (as it has been already observed) the Suppression of those very Commotions was effected by their Diligence, and provident Dispositions. Nay, what is more surprizing, and has a much juster Title to call upon the Amazement of all Mankind (*Foreigners* as well as *Natives*) than the Quarrel of Great Men among themselves, Our Pamphleteer has the Hardiness to take even greater Liberties, and turn the Artillery of Count *Gyllenborg's* Letters, that were Intercepted and Publish'd, while they were at the Head of Affairs against themselves. Could any thing favour of greater Insolence and Injustice, than the offering this Violence to common Honesty and good Manners? Than the committing of this Rape upon Sense

and all human Probability? For he must have a very mean and low Opinion of their *fine* and *florid Parts*, that could imagine them to be so thoughtless, lifeless and languid of a sudden, as not to withhold them from exposing their own Guilt, by suffering those Papers, wherein Mention was made of their Names to their Disadvantage, to see the Light. Nothing is more certain, than that it was in their Power to have conceal'd them; and that, if there had been any Criminal Correspondence between Mr. *W-----le* and that *Swedish Minister*, it would not have been left in the Breast of any Person whatsoever, to have made a Discovery of it. The Warrant for the Seizure of the Count and his Papers, came through the Hands of my Lord *T-----nd*, who gave it into Major General *Wade's* Hands to execute. The Major General, in Pursuance of his Orders, brought the Papers to this Noble Peer, who had them in his Possession long enough, before they were examin'd by his Majesty and the Council, to have an Opportunity, if any Thing Criminal therein related to himself

self or Mr. W-----, of screening what he judg'd proper to be secret, or made away with; and would not have now been envied for that Readiness of Thought, that makes him dreaded by his Enemies, and belov'd by his Friends, had he not done it. But Innocence is fearless and unsuspicious: They both of them knew their Fidelity to their Master, and had so great and intire a Belief in their Masters just Esteem, for their unshaken Steadiness in his Service, that no Artifices whatsoever could gain Ground upon him to their Prejudice; especially, such *obscure* and dark *Passages*, as it could not enter into the Breast of their most inveterate Enemies, to turn into any thing like a Traiterous Correspondence: They therefore were as forward in their Advice for the Publication of the Counts Letters, as any Noble Persons at the Council Board, which Act of theirs must absolve them from all Manner of Guilt, or condemn that Assassin of good Names and Characters, that endeavours to give a private Stab to their Reputations by

Inns.

Innuendos, for speaking well of their Abilities in Political Concerns.

Nor is their Intimacy with a General in Disgrace to be imputed to them as a Crime, since the Politeness of that General, who is *tam Marte quam Mercurio*, is engaging enough to recommend him to the Conversation of those, who may think themselves in a contrary Interest. The Respects he is entituled to from his constant Attachment to the Succession of the Family now upon the Throne; the Deference he ever pay'd to a certain Prince in *Flanders*, when his high Deserts and Quality were overlook'd and under-rated by another great Officer in the Army; the Conduct and Favour his Merits obtain'd for him for some time with his Majesty and his Royal Predecessor; his valorous Exploits during the whole Course of the last War, and the Laurels he reap'd by putting a glorious End to the late Rebellion in *Scotland*, were Inducements enough to plead in Excuse for Men of Merit themselves to be Ambitious of his Company: So, that if the Patriots above-named had a just and becoming

Regard

Regard for his Graces noble Atchievements, and most excellent Qualities; though, he whom they pay'd their Respects to, was envied and out of Place, they acted with much more Truth and Sincerity, than our CONSIDERER, who not content to see that General dispossessed of his Posts and Preferments, gives the Honour and Reputation of *crushing* a most dangerous Rebellion to another, who knows how to make use of, and turn to a very good Account other Men's Victories.

The same *Detractor* of an Author, might also have spared the Mention of *Foreign Divorces, New Marriages*, and his other *idle Tales*, or if he could not keep a Secret, ought to have laid it at the Right Party's Door; Since Mr. W-----le is known to have the greatest Aversion to such silly Stories, that take their Rise only from the Imagination; and are mere *Entia Rationis*. But he is so given to fasten his Scandal upon wrong Persons, that, as he before ascrib'd the Honour due to a certain Duke, otherwise than it ought, and gave it away to a Lord, who had no
man-

manner of Claim to it: So now he goes on with the same Act of Injustice, in imposing upon his Readers, by Fathering Brats of his own Invention upon another Person. But this Insinuation is carryed on and conducted with so aukward and ill-favour'd a Grace, that any one possess'd of little *Wisdom, Sagacity, or Penetration*, may see through the Design which lies open and discoverable, and shews, that those who, in Reality, *distress the King's Affairs*, would lay the blame of their own Actions upon those that do not.

Would it answer the Time to be spent on such an un-edifying Subject, I could here point out the Blunders and Inconsistencies, this **SELF CONTRADICTION** is guilty of: I could run over the several Escapes, he makes from his own Memory, and shew that he affirms in one Place, what he denies in another. I could bring him in, ranging one Sentence in Battle array against another, and make him so well skill'd in the Art of Forgetfulness, as to say in one Page, that *it is impossible for them to succeed*; and in Six or Seven Pages

Pages farther ask the Question, whether they will not succeed in their Attempts? In this, to insinuate, that the Persons who are under his Consideration, or rather censure, have Judgments none of the soundest, and Reputations none of the best, and in that, to change his Note, and declare them the most able, nay, the most honest States Men this Nation was ever bless'd with: To make Mr. W-----le get incredible Sums in one Paragraph, to offer 90000*l*. for a single Purchase in another, and then to strip him quite naked again, and reduce him to his former necessitous Circumstances in a Third, by making his Fortune still desperate: In a Word, to cry up and highly applaud the Conduct of the Person now at the Head of the Treasury, here; and there, to say, that the Credit of the Whigs is sunk very low in Town and Country, are instances enough to convince any one that is not deaf to Conviction, that he is much more inconsistent with himself, than those whom he endeavours to represent in the most odious Colours, halloos his Canine yelping Accusations at, and treats with

with Indignities, for being Deserters
of their former Principles.

Crimine ab uno ----- Disce omnes.

From the Passages just taken notice
of, it will not be difficult to make an
Estimate of the rest of the Incoheren-
cies, which this *Jumble* of Flattery and
Scandal abounds with. I shall there-
fore proceed from his causeless Reflec-
tions upon Sir Ed. N-----by, (who can-
not be said to have been neglectful of
the Duties of his Post, either as to
Impeachments or Tryals) to the Charge
brought in against Mr. W-----le, as the
only Person that occasion'd the Earl of
Oxfords lying so long in Prison, be-
fore he was brought to Justice, and
occasion'd his Acquittment, when he
was. The Transactions at the Tryal
of that Noble Peer, are so fresh in every
one's Memory, that he must have a
Forehead, of something more substan-
tial than Brass, who can give himself
an Air of Assurance like this; since the
Number of the Gentlemen that com-
pos'd the Secret Committee, has been
ascr-

ascertain'd in the Votes of the House of Commons; and it is very well known, that though Mr. *W——le* was in the Chair for some time, he had no such Influence and Authority over the rest of the Members as to prevent any Motion for bringing that Lord to his Trial, or when brought, to make their Proceedings of no Effect against him. The Lords were his *Judges*, and the Commons his *Accusers*, and if the *first* acquitted him, because the *last* would not give into the Methods of Trial, which they conceiv'd contrary to the Usage of Parliaments, where is there the least Ground of Calumny against the Gentleman to whose Share the whole Odium of that noble Earl's being declared innocent most ungenerously falls? The Articles against him were ready prepared, his Answer was given into the House of Lords, and the Common's *Replication* was drawn up and deliver'd; so that nothing was wanting in Mr. *W——le*, who gave his Consent, and had a Hand in the Specification of every Treason and High Crime he was accused of, to do justice to the Nation in whose name the Prosecution was brought, by a spee-

dy and expeditions Trial. But this was a Scandal of Weight and Importance, and highly necessary to be hammer'd out of the Forge of Infamy and Detraction, as being Popular and Capable of Spiriting up the People against him.

The Comparison between him and the late Treasurer is likewise very artfully made to blacken and asperse him, but it may perhaps fall Short of its Design of it, even tho' the Story of the Yatch, the 250000 *l*, and the House at *Chelsea* were true. For there are some Acts of Parliament owing to that Earl, amongst which that of settling and further securing the Protestant Succession is not to be forgotten, that demonstrate him to be of a publick Spirit, and to have at Heart the Love of his Country, which the little Wealth he acquir'd by a Four Years Administration of the Affairs of the Treasury, during which he will find it difficult to ptove that more Money was raised, and more Debts incurred than in the Seven Precedings sufficiently attests. Nor shall I take this Author's Word, or agree with him in calling that a persecuting Bill, which is an
Act

As to prevent Schism, or set less Value upon a Gentleman who will not give into the Repeal of a Statute, that is the chief Bulwark to keep off the Enemies of the Church Establish'd, than upon a *B*—— whom a Committe of Convocation has declared to give up her Rights and those of his own sacred Order, to be held in common by Men of all Religions and Perswasions. Neither shall I, tho' Mr. *W*——le may not be able to refute Mr. *B*——ks pretended Affidavit, which is drawn up without Form or Name to it, and is very much to be suspected on both those Accounts, believe that he is the only Person that had made Advantages of the Disposal of Places for himself; since I have several Examples of the same Nature now upon Recollection, wherein I could particularize Persons and Things, and could instance in both Sexes now living of the contrary Party. Why then should that Practice be brought in as Criminal in Him that is allowable in others? *Dat Veniam Corvis vexat censura Columbas.* Some Peoples Quality places them above Animadversions and Enquiries, tho' if I remember rightly, Mr. *W*——le, tho' represented to be

none of the most modest in asking, is not the Man, who had it in reply from a certain Prince to a certain Question, that such a venerable Prelate had been sitting with Him two whole Hours, and during all that long, long time, neither ask'd one Grant or Favour for himself or his Friend. A Flea in the Ear that might have made somebody less importunate. than he has been for some time since.

As for what Mr. W — le did in the House of Commons, in Relation to the setting up Dr. Snape, whom our *inconsiderable* CONSIDERER calls a *Prevaricating Wretch*, to Preach before that Honourable Assembly on the 29th of January last, and his seconding the Motion there made for Thanks for his Excellent Sermon, *The Political State of Great Britain*, for the said Month has set that Affair in a true Light, and in that worthy Members own Words; wherein he says, “ that he had known
 “ that Excellent Person long; that he
 “ had trusted him with the Education
 “ of his Two Sons, as had the Lord
 “ T — — nd with one of his; which
 “ Trust he discharged with the utmost

" Fidelity, &c. To this may be added a much greater Testimony of his Worth, the Choice which a whole University, that of *Cambridge* made of him to represent that Learned Body, at the Celebration of the *Jubilee* at *Frankfort* on the *Oder*: And to give still a greater Weight to the Bulk of his Reputation, the Honour that was done him by the late Princess *Sophia*, the King's Royal Mother, who was pleas'd to appoint him to Preach before her in English, as a Mark of the Highest Distinction, which may most assuredly put his Merits upon the Ballance with those of Dr. *John Hoadly*, who is Pitch'd upon by the House of Commons, to do the same Office on the said Anniversary this year, if not with the Superior Deserts of the B. of *B.* who for his High Station in the Church, if for no other Cause, must have the Preference.

This brings me of Course, to our Pamphleteers base Reflections on Mr. *W——le's* Conduct, (who is styled a *bold daring Fellow*, in Page 39, and made to *act a mean cowardly Part*, by way of Antithesis in Page 49) and his Noble Brother in Law's Conduct, in

Relation to their opposing the taking off
 two of the State Holy Days : The Anni-
 versaries of the Martyrdom of King *Ch. I.*
 and the Restoration of his Son *Charles*
II. to the Throne of his Ancestors,
 which like all the rest of his Arguments
 and Accusations, only serve to discover
 his own Weakness and Guilt, and to
 make the *Tories* appriz'd of Designs in
 Agitation, that common Prudence would
 have kept secret till ripe for Execution :
O tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in
Askalon ; that a Day set apart for humb-
 ling our selves before God, for the in-
 human and barbarous Murther of the
 best of Princes by the worst of Sub-
 jects, should ever be attempted to be
 unobserv'd or expunged out of our Li-
 turgy or Calendar, *lest the Daughters*
of the Philistines rejoice, and the un-
circumised triumph. Let it remain hid-
 den to the Eyes of the World, that ever
 a Set of unthankful Men had it in their
 Thoughts, to shew their Ingratitude to
 Heaven, for the greatest of Mercies that
 could be receiv'd, by the Abolition of
 a Festival, that has not only the Sanction
 of Parliament to make it perpetual, but
 the Blessings of the most high God for
 its solemnization ; and this during the
 Reign

Reign of a Prince, that owes his Crown and Dignity to his being a Branch of the Royal Family so miraculously Restored. Could any thing more excite our Veneration and esteem for these two illustrious Patriots, than their *coming out from among* a Party (if any such there be) who do not blush to own such abominable Purposes? Could it have been in the Power of their heartiest Advocate to have utter'd any thing more in favour of what is call'd their *Defection*, than their refusal to give into Measures so Destructive of their Duty, to God and their King, and so abhorrent of all Compassion and Gratitude? The *Preservation of the Peace* on those days, is a poor, very poor Pretence for their *Non-observance*, and it is easie to see something more than the suppression of Tumults (which might have put him in mind of his Mug-house Riotters) and the setting aside the wearing of a few harmless Oaken Boughs aim'd at by this Author. So that if it was thought high time by some Gentlemen to cease going hand in hand with others in Schemes quite contrary to the Principles they had imbibed from their Infancy: If their innate Love of their Country and

and the antient Constitution of the Kingdom, which they had suck'd in with their first Breath made them admit of no variations from what their Fathers had taught them: If their Zeal for the Rights of the Church in the Doctrines of which they had been happily brought up, and the Privileges and Immunities of the Universities whereof they had been Members and Shining Ornaments: If Acts of Mercy when the Sword of Justice was drawn against Unfortunate, repenting Gentlemen under Sentence of Death, which even his Majesty himself out of his Royal Clemency gave into, and which this audacious Writer, in Page 48 makes him under a necessity of assenting to. To Conclude, if keeping strictly to the Letter of some Acts of Parliament made in Defence of the State, and opposing the Repeal of others now in Force, for the Security of the Church, he of any Praise or good Report, the Lord T—nd and Mr. W—le, with their Illustrious Associates, are more to be celebrated in the History of their Times, for their Firmness and Courage, their Self-denial and Zeal, for their King and Country's Happiness and Tranquillity, than those that make a Merit of calling their Resignation a Desertion, and their Retirement from Courts, a Duty and Allegiance.

